

property, reasonably reflects a separation of costs for each function of the property.

(c) *Example.* The principles of this paragraph may be illustrated by the following example:

*Example.* Company A intends to construct a new facility to process solid waste which City X will deliver to the facility. City X will pay a disposal fee for each ton of solid waste that City X dumps at the facility. The waste will be processed by A in a manner which separates metals, glass, and similar materials. As separated, some of such items are commercially saleable; but A does not intend to sell the metals and glass until the metals are further separated, sorted, sized, and cleaned and the glass is pulverized. The metals and pulverized glass will then be sold to commercial users. The waste disposal function includes such processing of the metals and glass, but no further processing is included.

The remaining waste will be burned in an incinerator. Gases generated by the incinerator will be cleaned by use of an electrostatic precipitator. To reduce the size and cost of the electrostatic precipitator, the incinerator exhaust gases will be cooled and reduced in volume by means of a heat exchange process using boilers. The precipitator is functionally related and subordinate to disposal of the waste residue and is therefore property used in solid waste disposal. The heat can be used by A to produce steam. Company B operates an adjacent electric generating facility and B can use steam to power its turbine-generator. B needs steam with certain physical characteristics and as a result A's boilers, heat exchanger and related equipment are somewhat more costly than might be required to produce steam for some other uses. The disposal function includes the equipment actually used to put the heat into the form in which it is sold.

Company A intends to construct pipes to carry the steam from A's boiler to B's facility. When converted to such steam the heat is in the form in which sold, and therefore the disposal function does not include subsequent transporting of the steam by pipes. Similarly, if A installed generating equipment and used the steam to generate electricity, the disposal function would not include the generating equipment, since such equipment

transforms the commercially saleable steam into another form of energy.

[T.D. 7362, 40 FR 26028, June 20, 1975]

## PART 18—TEMPORARY INCOME TAX REGULATIONS UNDER THE SUBCHAPTER S REVISION ACT OF 1982

Sec.

18.0 Effective date of temporary regulations under the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982.

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AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

SOURCE: T.D. 7872, 48 FR 3590, Jan. 26, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

### § 18.0 Effective date of temporary regulations under the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982.

The temporary regulations provided under § 18.1377-1, 18.1379-1, and 18.1379-2 are effective with respect to taxable years beginning after 1982, and the temporary regulations provided under § 18.1378-1 are effective with respect to elections made after October 19, 1982.

[T.D. 8600, 60 FR 37588, July 21, 1995]

### § 18.1371-1 Election to treat distributions as dividends during certain post-termination transition periods.

A corporation may make an election under section 1371(e) (as amended by section 721(o) of the Act) to treat all distributions of money made during the post-termination transition period described in section 1377(b)(1)(A) as coming out of the corporation's earnings and profits (after earnings and profits have been eliminated, the distributions are applied against and reduce the adjusted basis of the stock). The election may be made only with the consent of each shareholder to whom the corporation makes a distribution (whether or not it is a cash distribution) during such post-termination transition period. Any such election shall be made by the corporation by attaching to its income tax return for the C year in which such post-

termination transition period ends a statement which clearly indicates that the corporation elects to have section 1371(e)(1) not apply to all distributions made during such post-termination transition period. The election shall not be effective unless such statement is signed by a person authorized to sign the return required to be filed under section 6012 and by each shareholder required to consent to the election.

[T.D. 7976, 49 FR 35493, Sept. 10, 1984]

**§ 18.1378-1 Taxable year of S corporation.**

(a) *In general.* No corporation may make an election to be an S corporation for any taxable year unless the taxable year is a permitted year. In addition, an S corporation shall not change its taxable year to any taxable year other than a permitted year. A permitted year is a taxable year ending on December 31 or is any other taxable year for which the corporation establishes a business purpose (within the meaning of § 1.442-1(b)(1)) to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

(b) *Corporations qualifying for automatic change of taxable year to a taxable year ending December 31 and corporations adopting a taxable year ending December 31—(1) Qualification for automatic change.* Notwithstanding section 442 (relating to change of taxable year) and the regulations thereunder, a corporation may automatically change its taxable year to a taxable year ending on December 31 to comply with the permitted year requirement if all of its principal shareholders have taxable years ending on December 31, or if all of its principal shareholders concurrently change to such taxable year. A shareholder may not change his or her taxable year without securing prior approval from the Commissioner. See section 442 and the regulations thereunder. For purposes of this paragraph, a principal shareholder is a shareholder having 5% or more of the issued and outstanding stock of the corporation. See paragraph (d) of this section in the case where a corporation does not qualify under this subparagraph for an automatic change of its taxable year to a taxable year ending on December 31.

(2) *Effect of filing an election—(i) General rule.* The filing of an election to be

an S corporation by a corporation that has, prior to making the election, adopted a taxable year ending other than on December 31, and that qualifies under paragraph (b)(1) of this section for an automatic change of its taxable year to a taxable year ending on December 31, shall constitute such automatic change for the first taxable year for which the election is effective. The filing of an election to be an S corporation by a corporation that has not, prior to making the election, adopted a taxable year shall constitute the adoption of a taxable year (or, if the corporation qualifies under paragraph (b)(1) of this section for the automatic change, the change to a taxable year) ending on December 31 for the first taxable year for which the election is effective. Where the taxable year has been changed pursuant to this subdivision and paragraph (b)(1) of this section, the first taxable year for which the election shall be effective shall commence on the first day of the first taxable year for which the election would have been effective if the taxable year had not been changed and shall end on December 31 of that taxable year. See § 1.1362-6(b)(2)(ii) of this chapter for the time within which to make an election to be an S corporation.

(ii) *Request to retain (or adopt) a taxable year ending other than December 31.* A request to retain (or adopt) a taxable year ending other than on December 31 by a corporation subject to paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section shall (except as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(ii) of this paragraph and in paragraph (c) of this section) be made on Form 2553 when the election to be an S corporation is filed. See § 1.1362-6(b)(2)(i) of this chapter for the manner of making an election to be an S corporation. If such corporation receives permission to retain (or adopt) a taxable year ending other than on December 31, the election shall be effective and the provisions of paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section shall be inapplicable. Denial of the request shall render the election ineffective unless—

(A) The request is accompanied by another request in which the corporation states that, in the event the request to retain (or adopt) a taxable year ending other than on December 31

is denied, it chooses to be governed by the provisions of paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, or

(B) The Commissioner waives the requirement to file the additional request described in paragraph (b)(2)(ii)(A) of this section and permits the corporation to be governed by the provisions of paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) *Elections by corporations not qualifying for automatic change.* An election to be an S corporation made after October 19, 1982, by a corporation that has a taxable year ending other than on December 31, and that does not qualify under paragraph (b)(1) of this section for an automatic change of its taxable year to a taxable year ending on December 31, shall be ineffective unless the corporation has first secured a permitted year. At the request of a corporation wishing to secure a permitted year, the Commissioner shall make a determination that—

(1) The corporation's taxable year is a permitted year, or

(2) The corporation may, under § 1.442-1(b)(1), change its taxable year to a taxable year ending on December 31, or

(3) The corporation may, under § 1.442-1(b)(1), change its taxable year to a taxable year ending other than on December 31, which taxable year shall be a permitted year.

[T.D. 7872, 48 FR 3590, Jan. 26, 1983; 48 FR 33481, July 22, 1983, as amended by T.D. 8123, 52 FR 3623, Feb. 5, 1987; T.D. 8600, 60 FR 37589, July 21, 1995]

**§ 18.1379-2 Transitional rules on enactment.**

(a) *Prior elections.* Any election that was made under section 1372(a) (as in effect before the enactment of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982), and that is still in effect as of the first day of a taxable year beginning in 1983, shall be treated as being an election made under section 1362(a). In addition, any election that was made under section 1371(g)(2) (as in effect before the enactment of that Act), and that is still in effect as of the first day of a taxable year beginning in 1983, shall be treated as being an election made under section 1362(d)(2).

(b) *Prior terminations.* For purposes of section 1362(g), any termination under section 1372(e) (as in effect before the enactment of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982) shall not be taken into account.

(c) *Time and manner of making an election under section 6(c)(3)(B) of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982.* In the case of a qualified oil corporation (as defined in section 6(c)(3)(B) of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982), the corporation may elect under that section of the Act to have the amendments made by the Act not apply and to have Subchapter S (as in effect on July 1, 1982), Chapter I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 apply. The election shall be made by the corporation by filing a statement that—

(1) Contains the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the corporation and of each shareholder,

(2) Identifies the election as an election under section 6(c)(3)(B) of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982, and

(3) Provides all information necessary in the judgment of the district director to show that the corporation meets the requirements (other than the requirement of making this election) of a qualified oil corporation.

The statement shall be signed by any person authorized to sign the return required to be filed under section 6037 and by each person who is or was a shareholder in the corporation at any time during the taxable year beginning in 1983 and shall be filed with the return for that taxable year.

**§ 18.1379-2 Special rules for all elections, consents, and refusals.**

(a) *Additional information required.* If later regulations issued under the section of the Code or of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982 under which the election, consent, or refusal was made require the furnishing of information in addition to that which was furnished with the statement of election, consent, or refusal as provided by part 18 of this title, and if an office of the Internal Revenue Service requests the taxpayer to provide the additional information, the taxpayer shall furnish the additional information in a statement filed with that office of the Internal Revenue Service within 60 days

after the date on which the request is made. This statement shall also—

(1) Contain the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of each party identified in connection with the election, consent, or refusal,

(2) Identify the election, consent, or refusal by reference to the section of the Code or Act under which the election, consent, or refusal was made, and

(3) Specify the scope of the election, consent, or refusal.

If the additional information is not provided within 60 days after the date on which the request is made, the election, consent, or refusal may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, be held invalid.

(b) *State law incorporator.* For purposes of any election, consent, or refusal provided in part 18 of this title, any person who is considered to be a shareholder for state law purposes solely by virtue of his or her status as an incorporator shall not be treated as a shareholder.

## PART 19—TEMPORARY REGULATIONS UNDER THE REVENUE ACT OF 1964

AUTHORITY: 26 U.S.C. 7805.

### § 19.3-1 Interest on certain deferred payments; interest rate for use in determining whether there is total unstated interest under a contract.

(a) *In general.* Section 224(a) of the Revenue Act of 1964 adds a new section 483 to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Section 483(a) provides, generally, that in the case of any contract for the sale or exchange of property (which is a capital asset or section 1231 property) there shall be treated as interest that part of a payment to which section 483 applies which bears the same ratio to the amount of such payment as the total unstated interest under such contract bears to the total of the payments to which such section applies which are due under the contract. Section 483(b) defines the term “total unstated interest”, with respect to a contract for the sale or exchange of property, as an amount equal to the excess of—

(1) The sum of the payments to which section 483 applies which are due under the contract, over

(2) The sum of the present values of such payments and the present values of any interest payments due under the contract.

Section 483(b) further provides that, for purposes of section 483(b)(2), the present value of a payment shall be determined, as of the date of the sale or exchange, by discounting such payment at the rate, and in the manner, provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, and that such regulations shall provide for discounting on the basis of 6-month brackets and shall provide that the present value of any interest payment due not more than 6 months after the date of the sale or exchange is an amount equal to 100 percent of such payment. Section 483(c) provides that, except as provided in section 483(f) (relating to exceptions and limitations), section 483 shall apply to any payment on account of the sale or exchange of property which constitutes part or all of the sales price and which is due more than 6 months after the date of such sale or exchange under a contract under which some or all of the payments are due more than one year after the date of such sale or exchange, and under which, using a rate provided by regulations (for purposes of section 483(c)(1)(B)), there is total unstated interest. Section 483(c) further provides that any rate prescribed for determining whether there is total unstated interest for purposes of section 483(c)(1)(B) shall be at least one percentage point lower than the rate prescribed for purposes of section 483(b)(2).

(b) *Rate of interest and table of present values for purposes of section 483(c)(1)(B).* For purposes of determining under section 483(c)(1)(B) whether there is total unstated interest under a contract (other than a contract of sale or exchange under which the purchaser is the United States, a State, or any other purchaser described in section 103) which provides for the payment of some interest, a rate of 4 percent per annum simple interest shall be used. As an illustration of the meaning of simple interest, if a contract provides